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TEST DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a test device for measuring the concentration of an analyte in a fluid sample, notably to a test device for analysing blood
10 glucose or other analytes in bodily fluids.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Diabetics regularly need to test samples of their blood
15 to determine the level of blood glucose. The results of such tests may be used to determine levels of medication needed to treat the diabetes at the time. In one known type of system, disposable sensors are used to test the blood. The sensors typically take the
20 form of test strips which are provided with a reagent material that will react with blood glucose to produce an electrical signal. Conductive tracks on the test strip relay the electrical signal to a meter which displays the result. After a sample of blood has been
25 applied to the test strip and the measurement has been taken, the test strip is disposed of. In order to couple the conductive tracks on a test strip with the meter, the test strip needs to be inserted into a sensor holder prior to the start of testing. The
30 sensor holder has corresponding mating electrodes which are brought into electrical contact with the conductive tracks of the test strip. Test devices are known in which a plurality of test strip are provided on a cartridge disc. Each strip is housed in its own sensor
35 slot, and means are provided to eject a test strip from its slot when required, and to automatically locate it

in a sensor holder. Examples of test devices with test strip dispensers are described in US Patent No. 5,660,791, European Patent Application No. 0 732 590, and European Patent Application No. 0 738 666. The
5 dispensing devices are relatively complex in construction.

International Patent Application No. WO 98/19159 describes a test device which includes a set of test
10 strips and calibration means corresponding to the test strips. The device includes a docking portion which has a sensor holder for engaging a test strip when a reading is to be taken, and the calibration means removes the need for the user to carry out manual
15 calibration. The device does not automatically locate the test strip in the docking portion, which job is carried out by the user.

It is known from International Patent Application No.
20 WO 99/05966, to provide a test device in which a single test member is re-usable and permanently secured to at least a part of the meter. It is necessary to clean the test member after use before it can be reliably re-used.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a test device for testing of analyte
30 concentration in a fluid to be applied thereto, the device comprising:

a plurality of sensors on a reel, each of said sensors carrying reagent means for producing an electrical signal in response to the concentration of
35 analyte in an applied fluid, and each of said sensors having a plurality of electrodes, corresponding

electrodes of adjacent sensors being connected together by a conductive track on the reel; and

a meter comprising electronics means for producing a signal output which is dependent on the electrical
5 signal from the said sensors, the meter having contacts which are electrically connected with the said conductive tracks.

By providing the sensors on a reel, with corresponding
10 electrodes of adjacent sensors connected together, application of a fluid sample to any sensor will produce an electrical signal which will be displayed by the meter. The reel may be advanced by a pre-set distance after each sample reading is taken to provide
15 a fresh sensor at a pre-determined test area, and the used sensor may be cleaned or otherwise treated to prevent or reduce its generation of electrical signals.

The device can be simple in construction and does not
20 require the user to clean sensors or to position them in a docking portion.

In a preferred embodiment, separating means are provided to separate a used sensor from one end of the
25 reel before a subsequent measurement is taken. Separation may be achieved by any suitable means, for example by cutting, tearing, punching, or a combination of these means. For convenience hereinafter, the invention will be described with reference to the use
30 of cutting means to cut a used test strip off from the end of the reel.

Any suitable means may be used to advance the reel, for example a sprocket drive or a friction drive. The reel
35 may simultaneously advanced and cut, or the advance of the reel and the cutting of the reel may take place at

- different times. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the test area at which a sample of fluid is to be applied to a sensor is in a housing which has a lid. Opening or closing of the lid causes the reel to
- 5 advance to locate a fresh sensor in the test area. It is preferred that closing of the lid causes indexing of the reel and also causes the end of the reel which carries a used sensor to be cut off.
- 10 Used sensors which are cut off from the reel may be discarded. Alternatively, a space may be provided in the housing for receiving and retaining sensors which have been cut from the reel. The cut sensors may be permanently stored in the housing or they may be
- 15 emptied out from time to time. The area where cut sensors are stored in the housing may optionally be provided with an anti-bacterial agent to reduce odours.
- To facilitate hygienic disposal of used sensors, a removable container may be provided in the housing to
- 20 receive cut sensors. The removable container may be disposed of and replaced by a new removable container, or it may be emptied, cleaned and replaced in the housing. Used sensors may be placed in the housing by hand, or they may be placed in the housing
- 25 automatically.

For simplicity, it is preferred that the contacts of the meter are permanently in contact with the

30 conductive tracks on the reel, and hence with the electrodes of the sensor in the test area. However, it would be possible for the meter contacts to be movable away from contact with the conductive tracks when a reading is not being taken. Because the contacts of the meter are always in contact with the conductive

35 tracks when a reading is being taken, there is no need to locate a sensor in a sensor holder. Electrical

connections may be permanently made to the tail of the reel, or sliding contacts may be used at any location before the test area.

- 5 The reel may be wound in a coil or drum, or it may be in a serpentine configuration wherein the reel alternately loops in one direction and then in an opposite direction. The serpentine configuration may have the benefit of reducing memory effects in the
10 substrate of the test strips.

The reel may be formed from any suitable material, for example polyester, polyamide, PES, PEEK, PVC or the like. Other suitable materials will be well known to
15 those skilled in the art.

Each sensor may carry all of the electrodes and reagents on one surface. However the reel may optionally be printed on both sides, using printing
20 through holes for electrical connections between the surfaces.

Any convenient number of sensors may be provided on the reel, for example, 50, 75 or 100 sensors.

- 25 The test device may be disposed of after the sensors on the reel have been used up. However, it is preferred that the reel (or the remains of the reel) is removable and replaceable, so that the test device may be re-
30 used.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The invention will now be further described, by way of example, with reference to the following drawing in
5 which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a test device in accordance with the present invention, with the lid closed;

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Figure 2 is a perspective view of the test device of Figure 1 with the lid open;

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Figure 3 is a part vertical-section view of the test device of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is sectional view through part of the device of Figure 1, with the lid open;

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Figure 5 is a sectional view corresponding to Figure 4, with the lid closed;

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Figure 6 is a part sectional view of part of an alternative embodiment of a test device in accordance with the invention, showing the sensor cutter in a non-cutting position;

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Figure 7 is a part sectional view corresponding to that of Figure 6, of another alternative embodiment of a test device in accordance with the invention;

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Figure 7a is a sectional view of part of the device of Figure 7, showing an optional arrangement of the reel;

Figure 8 is a plan view of part of a reel suitable for use in a test device in accordance with the invention;

Figure 9 is a plan view similar to Figure 8 of an alternative embodiment of the reel;

Figure 10 is a plan view similar to Figure 8 of a further alternative embodiment of the reel;

Figures 11 to 13 are schematic representations of alternative embodiments of test devices in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 14 is a partial sectional view of a further alternative embodiment of the present invention, showing an arrangement for cutting and storing strips from a reel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The test device shown in Figure 1 comprises a housing 2 which has a lid 4 connected thereto by a hinge. The housing 2 has a display 8 for displaying an output of a test reading. Without limiting the invention in any way, the dimensions of the housing illustrated are about 90 mm by 50 mm by 15 mm.

A sensor cutting member 6 is mounted on the housing 2. The sensor cutting member 6 is urged upwards by spring means (not shown) to an extended position as shown in Figure 2. When the lid 4 is closed it pushes the sensor cutting member 6 downwards to a retracted

position as shown in Figure 1. The sensor cutting member 6 is provided with a blade 28 along its top inside edge which severs any sensor 10 which is disposed beneath the blade 28 when the lid 4 is closed.

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A sensor (test strip) 10, part of a reel 16 as shown in Figure 3, is disposed through a guide member 12 and is exposed in a test area to permit a blood sample to be applied to it. As will be explained presently, closing of the lid 4 causes the reel 16 to advance so that a used sensor 10' is disposed under the blade 28 for cutting and a fresh sensor 10 is exposed in the test area. Cut sensors 10' are collected in a container 34 in the housing 2.

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In this example, the reel 16 is made from 100 to 125 μ m thick polyester tape. As shown in Figure 3 the reel 16 follows a path within the housing 2 from a spool 36 via a guide wheel 26 and ratchet wheel 22 to the test area at the top of the housing before the blade 28. Other arrangements and paths could of course be used and are within the scope of the invention. Sprocket holes 40 in the tape are engaged by sprockets 24 on the ratchet wheel 22 so that turning of the wheel 22 in a counter-clockwise direction as viewed in Figure 3 advances the reel 16. Sprocket holes could of course alternatively, or additionally, be provided along each edge of the tape in a well-known manner.

30 The reel 16 could be provided as a removable cartridge which is loaded in the housing in the manner of loading a film in a camera, and it is within the scope of the invention to provide a motorised winding mechanism in the housing 2 for indexing the reel through the
35 housing.

Electronic signal processing means 18 are maintained in electrical contact with outer conductive tracks 38 on the reel 16 by means of contacts 44 in a connector 20, as best shown in Figure 8. Spring biasing means may be employed to help keep the contacts 44 permanently in contact with the reel 16. The reel 16 in Figure 8 has sprocket holes 40 around which the central conductive track is locally disposed. With this arrangement, the central contact 44 will be in electrical contact with the central conductive track only intermittently, when the central contact does not overlie a sprocket hole 40. It is therefore preferred that the path length between the test area and the contacts 44 is selected so that all three contacts 44 are in contact with all three conductive tracks 38 when a test strip 10 is ready for use in the test area. This limitation may be avoided by the use of edge sprockets instead of central sprockets, or notches 46 in the edge of the reel 16 as shown in Figure 9. The notches 46 are engaged by suitable sprockets and provide points of weakness where the reel may be cut or torn. Figure 10 illustrates a two-electrode reel 16 with non-circular sprocket holes 40. This system does not, of course, require a third (central) contact. Lines of weakness 41 are provided in the reel to facilitate tearing off of used sensors.

The signal processing electronics 18 are of course also connected to the display 8 for displaying an output which corresponds to the concentration of analyte (for example glucose) in a fluid sample (for example blood) applied to a sensor 10 at the test area. The signal processing means 18 and the display 8 together comprise the meter which produces a signal output which is dependent on the electrical signal from the sensors 10.

Each sensor 10 (an example of which is shown in Figure

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8 between broken lines) comprises a pair of electrodes 42, one of which functions as a working electrode and the other of which is a dummy electrode. A central conductive track 38 functions as a reference/counter electrode.

The reel 16 has 100 sensors 10, all of which sensors are connected together by means of the conductive tracks 38, so that application of an analyte in a fluid sample to any sensor 10 on the reel 16 will produce an electrical signal which is sensed by the signal processing means 18. Since fluid samples are applied only at the test area, which is a fixed distance from the point of contact of the conductive tracks 38 with the contacts 44, the signal processing means may readily be calibrated to produce a display output which corresponds to the concentration of analyte in an applied sample, taking into account factors such as the resistance of the tracks between the two points.

Referring now to Figures 4 and 5, a mechanism for indexing the reel 16 forward is illustrated. The ratchet wheel 22 has a plurality of ratchet teeth 32 radially disposed about one face. The hinged lid 4 is provided with a pawl 30 which is pivotally attached such that the act of closing the lid 4 causes the head of the pawl 30 to engage with and move a ratchet tooth 32, thereby causing the wheel 22 to move counter-clockwise as viewed in the drawings and advance the reel 16 by a distance corresponding to one sensor 10. Fully closing the lid 4 then causes the cutting blade 28 on the sensor cutter 6 to cut off a used sensor 10' as previously described. When the lid 4 is opened, the pawl 30 drops back to the position shown in Figure 7, without moving the wheel 22, and the indexing process can then be repeated.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 6, separate mechanisms are provided for advancing and for cutting the reel 16. Sprockets 24 are pushed counter-clockwise as shown in Figure 6 by a pushing member 50 which projects inwardly from a trigger 48 which is pivotally mounted in the housing. Pressure from a user's finger on the trigger 48 depresses the trigger and indexes the reel 16 forward by a distance equal to the length of one sensor 10. The trigger is biased by a spring (not shown) to return the trigger to a rest position at which it may again be depressed to index the reel by the same distance. After indexing the reel 16 once, and taking a sample reading, the user can cut the used sensor 10 from the reel 16 by pressing on a spring-biased sensor cutting member 6 so that a blade 28 cuts the reel.

Figure 7 shows another embodiment, in which the sprocket wheel 22 is provided with a drive wheel 52 whereby turning the drive wheel turns the sprocket wheel. A pawl 30 is pivotally connected to the lower portion of a lid 4 which has a central pivot 54. When a user fully depresses the lower part of the lid 4, the pawl 30 pushes a ratchet tooth 32 on the drive wheel 52 to index the reel by the length of one sensor. After taking a sample reading, the user pushes the upper part of the lid 4 so that a blade 28 cuts the used sensor from the reel 16. A notch or die 56 is provided in a surface under the reel 16 and co-operates with the blade 28 to aid cutting or tearing of the sensor 10.

Figure 7a shows an optional arrangement for storing the reel 16 on a rotatable drum 60. The tail of the reel 16 is fixed to a core 58. Electrical contacts (not shown) on the core 58 are permanently connected to the

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conductive tracks on the reel 16. As the reel is advanced by the sprocket drive, it unwinds from the outside of the rotatable drum 60. The tail end of the reel unwinds inside the drum, from a small radius
5 around the fixed core to a larger radius, with fewer turns.

Referring now to Figure 14, another alternative arrangement is shown, similar to the feeding and
10 cutting mechanism shown in Figure 7. Opening the lid 4 (Figure 14a) turns the ratchet wheel 22 and moves a fresh sensor into the test area. Closing the lid (Figure 14a) cuts off the used sensor by means of a blade 28, and the used sensor 10' drops into a waste
15 container 34. The container 34 has one or more antibacterial agents to reduce odours.

The device shown schematically in Figure 11 is a fully integrated unit which is disposed of when used. The
20 unit comprises a PCB with signal processing electronics 18, a display 8, a battery 66, an optional waste sensor container 34, a reel storage area 62 and a feed mechanism 22 (optionally with a sensor detaching mechanism). The device of Figure 12 has the same
25 component elements, but the reel is stored in a cassette or cartridge 64 which is removable. The reel may be wound on to the feed mechanism 22 automatically by a feed mechanism powered by the battery, or manually, in the manner of a camera wind-on mechanism.

30 The device shown in Figure 13 features a cassette system in which both the reel storage area 62 and the feed mechanism 22 (and optionally the cutting mechanism) are housed in the cassette 64. Optionally,
35 the cassette 64 could also house the used sensors. The waste sensor container 34 could be provided with a

take-up spool on which would be wound the reel 16 after use.

Although the invention has been described with
5 reference to various embodiments, these embodiments are not intended to be limiting. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications thereto can be made without departure from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the following claims.